

4. Note on the Spoonbill of the Argentine Republic. By  
W. H. HUDSON, C.M.Z.S.

[Received November 17, 1875.]

It has been said that Spoonbills "obtain their food by shovelling in the mud with their beaks." This is perhaps true of the European bird; the Spoonbills which I have observed feeding certainly obtained their food exclusively from the water, as Flamingoes do.

In reference to the Rose-coloured Spoonbills of America, I believe ornithologists have been mistaken in referring them all to one species.

Whether two or only one species existed was a moot question a century ago: it has been decided that there is but one, the *Platalea ajaja*, and that the paler-plumaged birds, with feathered heads and black eyes, and without the bright wing-spots, the tuft on the breast, horny excrescences on the beak, and other marks, are only immature birds. Now it is quite possible the young of *P. ajaja* resembles the common Rose-coloured Spoonbill of Buenos Ayres; but in that country, for one bird with all the characteristic marks of an adult *P. ajaja*, we meet with not less, I am sure, than two or three hundred examples of the paler bird without any trace of such marks.

This fact of itself might incline one to believe that there two distinct species, and that the common *Platalea* of Buenos Ayres inhabits the temperate regions south of the range of the true *P. ajaja*.

Other facts confirm me in that opinion. A common Spoonbill was kept tame by a friend of mine seven years, at the end of which time it died without having acquired any of the distinguishing marks of *P. ajaja*.

I have dissected three examples of the latter species, and observed in them the curiously formed trachea recently described by Mr. Garrod\*. I have shot perhaps a hundred specimens of the common bird; for they are extremely abundant with us. Of these I have opened about thirty, but in none of them did I find this form of trachea. I am therefore convinced that we have two distinct species of rose-coloured Spoonbill, inhabiting different portions of the continent.

5. On Peruvian Birds collected by Mr. Whately. By P. L.  
SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and OSBERT SALVIN,  
M.A., F.R.S.—Part IX.†

[Received December 8, 1875.]

(Plate III.)

The ninth collection of Mr. Whately's Peruvian birds, now before us, has been formed in the same district of High Peru as the last was. It contains examples of sixty-five species.

\* P. Z. S. 1875, p. 297.

† For Part VIII. see P. Z. S. 1874, p. 677.

Maramora, Potrero, and Huiro are villages in the valley of Santa Anna, north of Cuzco, at elevations of 4000, 4500, and 4800 feet respectively. The other localities have been mentioned in our previous papers on this subject.

The following is a complete list of the species:—

	Nom. Av. Neotr.	Localities.
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1. <i>Parula pitiayumi</i> (Vieill.) .....	8	Huiro.
2. <i>Geothlypis velata</i> (Vieill.) .....	10	Huiro, Maranura.
3. <i>Scotophaga verticalis</i> , Lafr. et d'Orb. ....	10	Huiro, Potrero.
4. <i>Vireosylva olivacea</i> (Linn.).....	11	Maranura, Huiro.
5. <i>Atticora cyanoleuca</i> (Vieill.) .....	14	Maranura.
*6. <i>Conirostrum</i> , sp. inc. ....	...	Maranura.
*7. <i>Euphonia</i> , sp. inc. ♀ .....	...	Maranura.
8. <i>Tanagra caelestis</i> , Spix.....	21	Huiro, Potrero.
9. — <i>olivina</i> , Sel. ....	21	Maranura.
10. — <i>darwini</i> , Bp. ....	21	Paucartambo.
11. <i>Ramphocelus atrosiccus</i> , Lafr. et d'Orb.	21	Maranura, Potrero.
12. <i>Tachyphonus melaleucus</i> (Sparrrn.).....	23	Maranura, Huiro, Potrero.
13. <i>Saltator magnus</i> (Gm.).....	26	Huiro.
14. <i>Orchesticus ater</i> (Gm.).....	26	Potrero, Huiro.
15. <i>Spermophila gutturalis</i> (Licht.) .....	28	Maranura.
16. <i>Coryphospingus cristatus</i> (Gm.) .....	30	Potrero.
17. <i>Phrygilus atriceps</i> (Lafr. et d'Orb.).....	31	Paucartambo.
18. — <i>fruticeti</i> (Kittl.) .....	31	Paucartambo.
19. <i>Poospiza caesar</i> , Sel. and Salv.....	30	Paucartambo.
20. <i>Ostinops atrovirens</i> (Lafr. et d'Orb.) .....	35	Huiro.
21. <i>Dolichonyx orizivora</i> (Linn.) .....	37	Paucartambo.
22. <i>Cyanocorax incas</i> (Bodd.) .....	39	Huiro.
23. <i>Muscisaxicola rubricapilla</i> (Ph. et Landb.)	44	Tinta.
24. — <i>fluvialis</i> , Sel. et Salv. ....	44	Potrero.
25. <i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> (Linn.).....	45	Maranura, Potrero.
26. <i>Euscarthmus wuchereri</i> , Sel. et Salv. ....	45	Maranura.
27. <i>Elainca pagana</i> (Licht.) .....	48	Maranura.
28. — <i>gigas</i> , Sel.....	48	
29. — <i>albiceps</i> (Lafr. et d'Orb.) .....	48	Huiro, Maranura, Potrero.
*30. — <i>placens</i> , Sel.....	48	Maranura.
31. — <i>obscura</i> (Lafr. et d'Orb.).....	49	Huiro.
*32. <i>Sublegatus griseocularis</i> .....	...	Maranura.
33. <i>Myiozetetes cayennensis</i> (Linn.) .....	49	Huiro.
34. <i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i> (Tsch.) .....	50	Huiro.
35. <i>Myiobius navius</i> (Bodd.).....	51	Potrero.
36. <i>Myiarchus erythrocerus</i> , Sel. ....	52	Maranura.
37. <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> , Vieill. ....	53	Huiro.
38. <i>Placelodorus striaticeps</i> (Lafr. et d'Orb.)	65	Paucartambo.
*39. <i>Thamnophilus melanochrous</i> , sp. nov. ....	...	Huiro, 4800 feet.
40. — <i>radiatus</i> , Vieill. ....	70	Huiro, Maranura.
41. <i>Formicivora rufatra</i> (Lafr. et d'Orb.) ...	72	Maranura.
42. <i>Phaethornis guyi</i> (Less.) .....	78	Huiro.
43. <i>Panopites matthewsi</i> (Bourc.).....	83	Huiro.
44. <i>Acestrura mulsanti</i> (Bourc.) .....	85	Huiro.
45. <i>Steganura adæ</i> (Bourc.).....	86	Huiro.
*46. <i>Eupetomena hirundo</i> , Gould. ....	...	Huiro.

	Nom. Av. Neotr.	Localities.
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47. <i>Leucippus chionogaster</i> (Tsch.) .....	91	Huairo.
48. <i>Chlorostilbon prasinus</i> (Less.) .....	94	Huairo.
49. <i>Crotophaga ani</i> , Linn. ....	107	Maranura, Potrero.
50. <i>Diplopterus navius</i> (Gm.) .....	107	Maranura.
51. <i>Piaya cayana</i> (Linn.) .....	108	Huairo.
*52. <i>Bolborhynchus andicola</i> (Finsch) .....	...	Paucartambo.
53. <i>Tinnunculus sparverius</i> (Linn.) .....	121	Maranura, Potrero.
54. <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> (Gm.) .....	124	Laguna de Tungasuca.
55. <i>Querquedula cyanoptera</i> (Vieill.) .....	129	Laguna de Tungasuca.
56. <i>Dafila spinicauda</i> (Vieill.) .....	130	Laguna de Tungasuca.
57. <i>Spatula platalea</i> (Vieill.) .....	130	Laguna de Tungasuca.
*58. <i>Columba albipennis</i> , sp. nov. ....	...	Paucartambo.
59. — <i>rufina</i> (Temm.) .....	132	Maranura.
60. <i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i> (Mol.) .....	132	Tinta.
61. <i>Chamaepelia griseola</i> (Spix) .....	133	Maranura.
62. <i>Leptoptila ochroptera</i> , Pelz. ....	133	Potrero, Huairo.
*63. <i>Gallinago andinu</i> , Tacz. ....	...	Tinta.
64. <i>Podiceps caliparæus</i> , Lesson. ....	150	Laguna de Tungasuca.
65. — <i>rollandi</i> , Q. et G. ....	150	Laguna de Tungasuca.

## 6. CONIROSTRUM, sp. inc.

A single skin of what is probably the female of a new *Conirostrum*, allied to *C. albifrons* or possibly of a new *Dacnis*.

## 7. EUPHONIA, sp. inc.

Two skins of the female of a thick-billed *Euphonia* of the group allied to *E. violacea*, probably of *E. lanirostris* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).

## 30. ELAINEA PLACENS, Sclater.

This brings the range of this species down to Peru. We have compared skins from Mexico, Guatemala, Veragua, Panama, Bogota, and Ecuador. The last-named (*E. implacens*, Sclater, *olim*) agree with the Peruvian in being rather darker on the back; but a Bogota skin is barely different in this respect from Sclater's Mexican type.

## 32. SUBLEGATUS GRISEOCULARIS.

This Tyrant bird, of which Mr. Whitely sends a pair from Maranura, is very closely allied to the Venezuelan *S. glaber*, but is recognizable by its shorter smaller bill, shorter crest, and the paler colour of the back. Sclater's collection contains a single immature example of the same form from Mendoza (*W'eisshaupt*), labelled "*Elainea griseocularis*, Landbeck;" and there is a second skin from the same source in Salvin and Godman's collection. Whether this name has ever been published or not we are not sure; but we adopt it as a designation of this allied species, which is generally of the same form as its northern congener.

## 39. THAMNOPHILUS MELANCHROUS, sp. nov. (Plate III.)

*Ater; interscapulii macula magna, campterio et tectricum marginibus albis: ventre lineis quibusdam et marginibus angustis albis variegato: cauda nigra, rectricum trium lateraliū apicibus et macula in rectricis utrinque extimæ pogonio externo medio albis: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 6·0, alæ 2·8, caudæ rectr. med. 2·4, ext. 2·1.*

*Hab.* Peruvia alta propè Huiro (*Whitely*).

*Ob.* Species quoad formam et colores *Thamnophilo aspersiventri* maximè affinis, sed ventre nigro diversa.

46. EUPETOMENA HIRUNDO, Gould, Ann. N. H. ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 370 (1875).

Mr. Whitely sends the following notes on this interesting new discovery:—

“I found these birds at Huiro in the valley of Santa Ana, at an elevation of 4800 feet; they rarely approach a flower, but appear to take their food hawking about in the air, in the manner of Swallows—in fact, at first sight might be easily mistaken for such birds. Length  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches, bill 1 inch, wing 3 inches; eyes and bill black; legs, toes, and claws black.”

## 52. BOLBORHYNCHUS ANDICOLA (Finsch).

*Psittacula andicola*, Finsch, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 90; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 679.

A third example of this little Parrot from Paucartambo. On the whole we think this species better referred to the genus *Bolborhynchus*, being unquestionably allied to *B. orbignesi*.

## 58. COLUMBA ALBIPENNIS, sp. nov.

*Columba maculosa*, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1869, p. 600.

*Supra fuscescens, capite et collo postico rufescente: dorso postico et tectricibus supracaudalibus columbino-griseis: tectricibus alarum minoribus albido terminatis, tectricibus majoribus albo late terminatis, fasciam alarem distincta formantibus: alis fusco-nigris: cauda fusco-grisea, fascia lata terminali nigra: subtus griseo-cerulea, collo antico (nisi in gula) et pectore rufescente indutis: alis subtus pallide columbino-griseis: rostro nigro, basi flavido, pedibus rubris: long. tot. 14·5, alæ 9·0, caudæ 5·0, rostri a rictu 1·1, tarsi 1·2.*

*Hab.* Peruvia alta, Pitumarca (*Whitely*); Bolivia (*D. Forbes*).

*Obs.* Sp. *C. maculosæ* affinis, sed fascia alari alba, corpore subtus grisescentiore et pagina alarum inferiore pallidiore grisea distinguenda.

This species, though closely allied to *Columba maculosa*, appears to take its place in Bolivia and Peru, from both of which countries we possess specimens. The true *C. maculosa* is found further south; we have specimens of it from Mendoza (*Weisshaupt*), and from the Rio Negro, where Mr. Hudson obtained it. [Cf. P. Z. S. 1872, p. 545.]

## 63. GALLINAGO ANDINA, Tacz.

*Gallinago frenata*, Scl. and Salv. P. Z. S. 1869, p. 156.

*G. andina*, Tacz. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 561.

Having compared one of Mr. Whitely's skins with M. Taczanowski's typical specimens, we find them to be identical, and, moreover, that the bird we attributed in a former paper to the common *G. frenata* of Eastern South America really belongs to a distinct species, as shown by M. Taczanowski. Without placing much stress upon differences of coloration (a variable and unsatisfactory character in the Snipes), the shortness of the tarsi in *G. andina* at once shows its distinctness from *G. frenata*. The other dimensions are nearly the same in the two species: the bills appear to be shorter in *G. andina*; but upon this character no value can be placed. Mr. Whitely (P. Z. S. 1869, p. 156) says that "the legs and toes are brownish flesh-colour," *i.e.* in life. In the skin they are much paler than those of *G. frenata*; so that possibly a distinction here exists between the two birds.

6. Notes on some Fijian Birds, including Description of a new Genus and Species. By OTTO FINSCH, Ph.D., C.M.Z.S., &c.

[Received December 8, 1875.]

The Museum Godeffroy at Hamburg has received a small collection of birds from Mr. Theodor Kleinschmidt, of Ovalau, upon which I beg leave to make a few remarks. I have also the pleasure of describing a curious new Malurine form, which offers a very interesting addition to the avifauna of the Fijis and Central Polynesia.

## HALCYON SACRA, Gm.

One specimen with the blue of the head surrounded by a band of bright buff; the nuchal collar, sides of vent and flanks, the under wing- and tail-coverts also strongly tinged with buff. Apparently a young bird, agreeing with our descriptions (Finsch & Hartl. 'Orn. Centr.-Polyn.' p. 34, "jüngerer Vögel von Viti") and that of the "young" by Sharpe (Kingf. pl. 85).

## COLLOCALIA SPODIOPYGIA, Peale.

Two specimens, agreeing in every respect with specimens from the Navigators' (Upolu).

## MYZOMELA JUGULARIS, Peale.

An old male in full plumage; rump and upper tail-coverts scarlet; throat and crop pale orange, remainder of underparts yellowish.

## DRYMOCILÆRA, gen. nov.

(δρυσίος, *sylva*; χαίρω, *gaudeo*.)

The systematic position of this new and curious Malurine form is between *Camaroptera* and *Orthotomus*. The former has a much